

**Amendments to the Claims**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

1. (Original) A method for treating a subject either during or soon after a seizure, in order to reduce the extent of neuronal damage in the subject resulting from the seizure comprising administering to the subject, either during or soon after the seizure, a therapeutically effective amount of an inhibitor of receptor for advanced glycation endproducts (RAGE), so as to thereby reduce the extent of neuronal damage in the subject.
2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the subject is a human.
3. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the neuronal damage comprises cell death in the hippocampus and/or cerebral cortex.
4. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the neuronal damage comprises cell dysfunction in the hippocampus and/or cerebral cortex.
5. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the inhibitor is an antibody which, when contacted with RAGE, specifically inhibits binding between RAGE and a ligand thereof.
6. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the inhibitor is an

anti-sense molecule which specifically inhibits the expression of RAGE in a cell.

7. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the inhibitor is an RNAi molecule which specifically inhibits the expression of RAGE in a cell.
8. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the inhibitor is a catalytic nucleic acid which specifically inhibits the expression of RAGE in a cell.
9. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the inhibitor is administered during the seizure.
10. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the inhibitor is administered within three days of the seizure.
11. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the inhibitor is administered within one day of the seizure.
12. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the inhibitor is administered within six hours of the seizure.
13. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the inhibitor is administered within one hour of the seizure.
14. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the inhibitor is administered within 20 minutes of the seizure.
15. (Original) A method for inhibiting neuronal damage which would

otherwise result from a seizure in a subject predisposed to having a seizure, comprising administering to the subject a prophylactically effective amount of an inhibitor of receptor for advanced glycation endproducts (RAGE), so as to inhibit neuronal damage which would otherwise result from a seizure in the event the subject were to suffer a seizure.

16. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein the subject is human.
17. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein the neuronal damage comprises cell death in the hippocampus and/or cerebral cortex.
18. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein the neuronal damage comprises cell dysfunction in the hippocampus and/or cerebral cortex.
19. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein the inhibitor is an antibody which, when contacted with RAGE, specifically inhibits binding between RAGE and a ligand thereof.
20. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein the inhibitor is an anti-sense molecule which specifically inhibits the expression of RAGE in a cell.
21. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein the inhibitor is an RNAi molecule which specifically inhibits the expression of RAGE in a cell.

22. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein the inhibitor is a catalytic nucleic acid which specifically inhibits the expression of RAGE in a cell.
23. (Canceled)
24. (Canceled)
25. (New) An article of manufacture comprising (a) a packaging material having therein an inhibitor of receptor for advanced glycation endproducts (RAGE) and (b) instructions for using the inhibitor to treat a subject during or soon after a seizure, in order to reduce the extent of neuronal damage in the subject resulting from the seizure.
26. (New) An article of manufacture comprising (a) a packaging material having therein an inhibitor of receptor for advanced glycation endproducts (RAGE) and (b) instructions for using the inhibitor to inhibit neuronal damage which would otherwise result from a seizure in a subject predisposed to having a seizure.